

## New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The mails by the Asia arrived here last night. A summary of her news has already been published. We have dates from Buenos Ayres to the 14th of June. Corrientes had been recaptured from the Paraguayans by the Argentine General Pinedo, and the Paraguayans, on this occasion, suffered a severe loss. The victory was, however, of little practical value for the Argentine troops, as from want of supplies and sufficient force, they were unable to follow it up. The Paraguayans were advancing upon Jofa.

The Lower House of Brazil had negatively without discussion the bill for abolishing the holding of slaves by foreigners.

The National Congress of the Argentine Republic has ordered the employees of the Government to wear mourning for three days in honor of Mr. Lincoln, and the Legislature of Buenos Ayres had concluded to call the next town to be founded—Lincoln.

## GENERAL NEWS.

It appears from official data that the receipts from customs for the quarter ending with March, were \$20,510,000; internal revenue, \$65,362,000; sales of public lands, \$1,169,000; direct taxation, \$32,700; miscellaneous, \$4,139,000. Total in round numbers, exclusive of loans, etc., \$90,000,000. The total expenditures for the same time were \$93,000,000.

Several Western officers, who distinguished themselves in the late rebellion, are in Washington, tendering their services to the Liberal Government of Mexico, through Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister. They pledge themselves, if any encouragement is given, to carry with them 1,000 immigrants each.

The British steamer Glasgow, of the Inman line, which left this port for Liverpool on the morning of Sunday, July 30, was burned at sea on the 31st, in latitude 40° 46' north, longitude 68° 23' west. The passengers and crew were all saved, and returned to this city yesterday by the steamship Erie.

The Washington Chronicle of yesterday says the "mysterious" prisoner just brought there is a man named Fuller, who committed the frauds upon the Union National Executive Committee during the last campaign. The immediate cause of his arrest is not yet known.

Major-Gen. Benjamin Prentiss was arrested at Quincy, Ill., on Saturday, and fined \$5 for thrashing a young man who kept company with his daughter against the General's wishes. His son aided his father in the work, and was fined a like amount.

Brevet Brig-Gen. Muzzy, Military Secretary to President Johnson, captain in the 10th Infantry, has been appointed colonel in the Regular Army for meritorious and valuable services, while serving in the South and West.

Well No. 19, United States Farm on Pit Hole Creek, Pa., caught fire on Wednesday evening. Three persons were seriously burned, and it is feared that others lost their lives. The well is still flowing and burning.

Information from the plains shows that the overland mail stages are now running daily to Denver City, semi-weekly to Salt Lake, and daily beyond. The Indian troubles are on the increase.

Another section of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed, and on Tuesday cars commenced running to Parkersburg. The work on the road is rapidly progressing.

The funeral of Sir E. P. Tache, late Premier of Canada, took place at Quebec yesterday, and was attended by a large concourse of the principal dignitaries of the Province.

Major-General Jeff. C. Davis, late commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps, will report in a few days to Indianapolis, whence he will be assigned to duty in Texas.

Michael Granelly, while attempting to jump on a gravel train on the Chicago and Quincy Railroad, in Chicago, fell between the cars and was literally torn to pieces.

An unsuccessful attempt to float the frigate Congress was made in Hampton Roads on Tuesday. The effort was to have been repeated on Wednesday.

Ford's theater at Washington has been taken possession of by the War Department, and the necessary alterations are now being made.

A Military Commission has been ordered to investigate the recent troubles at Columbia, Tenn., between the Mayor and the negroes.

Fifteen murders have been committed in Edgefield County, Tenn., within the past two weeks. The President's health continues to improve, and a Cabinet meeting is expected to be held to-day.

A dispatch from Nashville states that the Hon. John Bell took the amnesty oath on Tuesday.

The Hon. Edward Bates, who has been severely ill of late, is now fast recovering.

It is estimated that there are now 100,000 negro soldiers under Government pay.

About eighty pardons were granted yesterday and about 200 applications received.

The receipts from Internal Revenue on Wednesday were over \$2,000,000.

Gold opened yesterday at 144 and closed at 144. The market has been very steady all day. The extremes of the day were 142 1/4 and 144 1/4. All descriptions of Government Stocks are better and in demand. In State and Railway bonds a trifling business. Bank shares are strong. Railway shares were irregular. Early in the day the whole lot was strong. After the call the market was lower, without any pressure to sell. At the Second Board the market was very steady, and after the call it remained firm, with the exception of Erie. Money is quoted irregularly. Brokers are supplied readily at 7 per cent, and in some cases lower rates are taken. The inquiry is less active than on yesterday, and the advances made have attracted capital from the neighboring cities. Mercantile paper is quoted at 7 1/2 per cent, and 10 1/2 for second rate names. Freight is firmer but quiet. Exchange continues dull.

A letter from our special correspondent in Canada on the annexation question; another on Prairie Rambles, and a variety of local and general miscellany, will be found on the inside of to-day's issue.

The returns from Tennessee are meager. Campbell carried the city by 231 majority, and is expected to carry the District by 2,000. Maynard and Cooper, so far as returns have been received, are ahead, and their return is probable. Stokes is also ahead. No returns had been received from West Tennessee. The election passed off quietly in Nashville, and the vote was light.

We stated in our last that the amount of money in the Treasury was to be subtracted from the aggregate of the National Debt. The official statement of the Debt now before us shows that this sum had already been subtracted by the Secretary, so that the actual Debt on the

1st inst., over and above the cash on hand, is \$9,757,353,275.

We have the testimony of a gentleman known to us as truthful who was present at the meeting spoken of in our last two issues, with reference to the trial of prisoners of State, that much of the language used on that occasion was treasonable in its drift and spirit, as was indicated in the first report that reached us, but which we were very glad to be assured and to believe was mistaken. It still seems incredible that men whose words may seal the doom of those they profess a wish to save should have talked thus insanely, culpably. We are promised a statement on this subject for our next.

## TAXING SECURITIES.

In the dark hours of our great struggle, now happily ended, our Government was often in pressing need of money, and a great deal of it. We hardly ever encountered a great defeat or military failure that we did not have to shoulder a great loan directly after it. The peril of defeat and disunion through financial collapse was constant and very grave. Had the time ever come when Greenbacks would not buy Bacon, our National overthrow would have been complete and final. "Bird o' Freedom Sawin" observed commendably of the Confederate shillings that they "go pretty well for drinks, when there's a 'knife behind 'em'; but, if our 'Legal Tender' had ever failed to 'go' without the knife, the Slaveholders' Confederacy would have been a fixed fact from that moment.

To borrow Six to Eight Hundred Millions per annum, from a people including few large capitalists and unaccustomed to public loans and funds, would have been difficult at any time; to borrow it of such a people amid the sacrifices and disasters of a great, exhausting war, is a miracle of Finance. Nothing like it was ever done before or elsewhere in the wide world. Never were such loans effected at so small a percentage of cost and charges for brokerage; never before did so many lenders sell property, often at a sacrifice, in order to supply the pressing wants of their Government. We happen to know one man who sold out a thriving store and three or four good farms—all the tangible property he had—and invested every dollar, so fast as received, in the National Loans. And his case is doubtless substantially that of thousands.

To induce such large, continuous investments in the funds of an imperiled Nation, certain inducements were offered. Among these was exemption from taxes. The Government takes a small slice out of all income derived from interest on its bonds, but it stipulates that this is all—that no State or local authority shall exact a farthing. The right to do this has been affirmed by the Supreme Court after a full hearing, Chief Justice Marshall pronouncing the decision. And, if the Government had a right to borrow at all, it surely has a right to prescribe the terms on which its loans shall be issued.

We are surprised that the Legislatures of loyal States like Connecticut and New-Hampshire should attempt to tax income from National Debt, in defiance of an express stipulation of the Government. They should have left this poor business to the Legislatures of New-Jersey and Delaware; (neither of which, we believe, has attempted it.) The attempt can not succeed, for it is repudiation and perjury. The Government has the power and the will to keep its faith; and any assault upon it only weakens the National Credit, thereby increasing the public burdens, yet doing good to no one. Let us have no more of this. It is already established, we believe, that the use of Government funds, say as a basis of bank circulation, can be taxed. That ought to suffice.

—But we solicit a moment's thoughtful attention to the Taxation of Securities generally, wherein we see what we deem injustice and abuse. For example:

A father dies, leaving a farm worth \$10,000 to his two sons. After duly considering, they agree that one shall take the farm and give the other his note secured by mortgage for his half of its agreed value. Before this, there was only the farm to tax, and it was taxed accordingly. Now, the assessor reports an increase of \$5,000 in the taxable property of that township; the farm figuring in his list as \$10,000 and the mortgage at \$5,000. Yet we know that there has been no increase whatever—that there is just the \$10,000 there was before, and no more; the only change is that it is owned by two persons instead of one. Now, we do not say that the mortgage should escape taxation; we do say that whatever amount of tax is assessed and collected on the mortgage should be deducted from that previously assessed on the farm. Otherwise, we may have double and treble valuations of and assessments on the same identical property, and great nominal enhancement in the assessable value of property when there has been no real enhancement whatever.

We have doubts of the justice of assessing a bond and mortgage for \$100,000, carefully deposited in a fire-proof cellar vault, equally with a block of houses valued at \$100,000 which have to be policed, and lighted, and kept accessible by streets, and guarded against fire, &c., &c.; but we will think further of this. On the point previously considered, we have no doubt whatever.

The World's oracularly says: "Government is necessary only because men are bad. Its only legitimate function is to prevent their inflicting injury and misery upon each other."

—If that be so, then our City has no right to be the Commercial Emporium of America, and ought at once to surrender that illegitimately won preeminence. She was not the foremost of American marts in the early days of our Union; and she never would have become such had our State restricted her legislative action to what *The World* pronounces "the only legitimate function" of Government. But Dr. W. R. CLINTON and his co-laborers were not winners of *The World*, nor disciples of its political philosophy. Acting upon those loose notions of public beneficence and "general welfare" which *The World* magisterially condemns, they constructed the Erie Canal, and thereby made our City what she is. We have One Million more

inhabitants and at least Five Hundred Millions more of wealth within a radius of forty miles from our City Hall than we would have had if the delegations sent to Albany from Tammany Hall, instructed to vote to "fill up Clinton's ditch" had successfully obeyed their orders. Ought we not to dig up the great Governor's bones and have them publicly burned by the hangman? Have we not honored such a charlatan quite long enough?

## THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND—THE LESSON OF MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT.

Mr. William E. Gladstone belongs to a class of public men of which in this country Mr. Wendell Phillips is a fair representative—statesmen of great genius and great eccentricity. This Englishman has shown many of the contrasts of public opinion. By education a Tory and by instinct a Liberal, his reason has been gradually overcoming the prejudices of early teachings. A friend of freedom in Italy—he was the friend of Slavery in America—simply because the struggles for each had a certain degree of romance, attractive to the long-pending student of Homer and Sophocles. A friend of general suffrage, he is a warm adherent of the Church establishment, which represents, we are sorry to think, the worst abuse of England. A conscientious, sensitive, morbid man, vainly struggling to be right without sacrificing the expedient, given to generous impulses in the House of Commons, and elaborate reservations and explanations in the closet, a hardworking legislator—one of England's most careful scholars, and her most accomplished orator—Mr. Gladstone has succeeded in commanding the universal respect of men without attracting any of the romantic fondness that we have seen manifested toward Mr. O'Connell, Sir Robert Peel and Lord Palmerston. Of all Englishmen, he was the one most proper to represent the University of Oxford. Those very traits of hesitating and reluctant Toryism which seem to us like stains upon his character would be virtues in the eyes of the University. His genius gave him the right to stand up in the Commons and speak for her scholarship. He had been an eloquent and patient champion of all those principles which Oxford seems called upon to defend against the combined sentiment of liberal Europe. We remember his first appearance in literature as the "stern and un-bending" advocate of all the rights of the Church, and that Church has never sought his advocacy in vain. It was proper that Oxford should remember his devotion to the Anglican establishment, as well as his scholarship, and send him as her representative to the House of Commons.

The University of Oxford has defeated Mr. Gladstone. The struggle has been sharp, the contest earnest, the defeat decisive. The eyes of England were fixed upon the struggle, and in the minds of every Englishman the issue there decided was made up. Because the scholar and churchman saw proper to think that English manhood should represent English suffrage, Oxford declares that he shall no longer represent her in Parliament; and although he retracted and modified the declaration so as to deprive it of its pith, still, the mere fact that such a thought had crept into his heart and found utterance from his lips was enough to debar him from Oxford's seat in the Commons. Any other might have been committed with impunity. He might have moved the renewal of all Catholic tests and penalties—he might have demanded the reinvestment of the Corn Laws, or the enfranchisement of the rotten boroughs, and Oxford would have honored him with election after election, and crowned him in her University halls. For the great University is a champion of sloth and tyranny and custom—of nepotism and bigotry and a lazy, proud priesthood. Every plan of reform that England has adopted found Oxford a bitter enemy. In these halls, thought was compressed into narrow channels. Beyond a certain mark, the tide could not rise. With certain restrictions and reservations, the Oxford man might think; but these restrictions and reservations were like the walls and arches of the sewer that converted the gushing brook into a sluggish, miasmatic stream. The great law of Oxford is that there shall be no change. These college men have grown rich and strong by the law of growth and aggregation. They have absorbed lands and franchises and privileges like so much nutriment, and grown lusty upon the labor of a people. An establishment which is great, by reason of the antiquity that surrounds it, that represents the learning and religion of a class, that belongs to the same order of adornment as dukes and baronies, and is maintained at the expense of the nation, will dread change as it would dread death. Its life is death. Reform is to be feared; for when its spirit is abroad the hour may come swiftly which would introduce it into the snuggeries and rookeries of the old halls. These men dread the day when they will be compelled to go abroad and work for a living, leaving fellowships and curacies and sinecures behind. They dread the air of heaven in their musty, moldy tombs. Their thought is stifling, heavy, enervating; and they cling to Toryism and decay and bigotry.

Mr. Gladstone represented all that is good in Oxford, without doing particular violence to what is bad. But all that is good has not saved him from defeat. Oxford hastens to place herself right in her own eyes. She rejoices in being permitted to declare that none shall speak for her but the disciples of decay; that, when her sons show life and progress, they must go from the shadow of her walls; and it is particularly pleasant at this time when the example of her reproach is one of the first among living men. For ourselves, we rejoice in her decision. Mr. Gladstone, as the Oxford representative, was narrowed and tethered. He perhaps, as a scholar, could not resist the vanity of being the representative of the great University; but as a statesman he is now free to speak the mind of an English constituency. The statesman degraded by Oxford is exalted by Lancashire. The men of the cotton-mills, the radical, progressive Liberals, accept Oxford's challenge, and say aloud in the face of England that the man who

has been thrown out by the aristocratic and bigoted churchmen shall return to the Treasury bench as the representative of their looms and anvils. We accept the translation as a great Liberal triumph. Oxford's eagerness to place herself on the path of reaction only invites her own regeneration. If she will make herself an outwork of aristocracy and tyranny, then the outwork must be taken. There can be but one end to all these strifes, and that is the regeneration of England, the enlargement of her franchise, the proper division of her lands, the separation of Church from State, manhood suffrage. The fable that, because royalty is a divine right, a people must be kept in poverty to allow immense revenues to certain lazy gentlemen called princes, dukes and bishops, must be disbelieved. The Liberals of England aim at this consummation. They may not assert it now, but it is their destiny. In 1860, the Liberals of America were satisfied that Slavery should not extend beyond certain latitudes; in 1862, it demanded its death. The war hurried up our education, and it has done the same work in educating England. We do not think that the sword will be required to establish justice across the ocean, for Grant and Sherman have done that part of the work thoroughly; but justice will most certainly be established. Oxford may stand up and oppose its progress, but Lancashire is not to be frightened by schoolmen and aristocrats. Manhood may be oppressed by forms and customs, but in the end it will triumph. And as the beginning of this triumph we regard Mr. Gladstone's defeat.

## MORALITY OF THE WEATHER.

"Thermometer 105° in the shade." This is certainly an exasperating announcement. O. W. Holmes, whose M. D. may be interpreted "Merry Doctor," has recorded in one of his drollest lyrics that, during a certain "heated term" in Boston, there were "many blackguards kicked and caned because they said 'Keep cool!'" The dog-star has a bad reputation as a great promoter of violence; and it must be admitted, as the general result of observation, that there is more of murder and of similar amusements in hot countries and in hot months than in cold ones. People strike, stab and shoot in July; they poison and otherwise deliberately do to death in December. It is only a little knot of folk up by the North Pole who figure hell as a cold place. All nations who are often obliged to perspire maintain it to be hot. The peculiarity of an extremely low temperature is, that it is easier to escape from its effects by artificial appliances than from those of a high one. In the winter, we can, at least in our houses, command the thermometer. We say the dining-room atmosphere shall stand at 70°, and at 70° it stands; but when we come to contend with heat we are at fault, and the more we struggle, the hotter we grow. We take off our garments to catch the chance breeze—we put them on again to shut out the ambient, glowing air. By advice of somebody we close all the windows, and by advice of somebody else we open them again. Upon one theory we betake ourselves to acid drinks, and upon another theory to hot tea or toddy. Some are for warding off sun-strokes by wearing thick hats, and others by wearing hats of straw. The sky is red and coppery above; the pavement blisters our feet. We are "baked and broiled and stewed and roasted,"—the day is torture, and the night brings no relief. The weather as a staple of conversation has been sneered at by the supercilious; but what topic can there be, we will not say more important, but more obvious? It concerns everybody's comfort, and it appertains to everybody's health; it affects everybody's temper, and it is the foremost thing in everybody's mind. It is a natural phenomenon as palpable as an earthquake or a thunder-gust; and to ask mankind not to talk about it, when mankind can think of nothing else, is simply impertinent. We must talk of that which most concerns us; and that which most concerns us is, in midsummer, the weather.

It is a singular fact, considering our ordinary economical shrewdness, that, while we live in a climate that for several weeks in the year may be set down as almost tropical, we learn nothing from experience and make no provision, or next to none, for the vicissitude. Those who can, go to watering places—others seek brandy-and-watering places—some manage to bathe in the salt seas, and some in tubs—the wise betake themselves to a fruit diet, but the majority stick to the flesh-pots, and continue to live and toil through the months of June, July and August, just as they lived and toiled in the months of December, January and February. It is no wonder that the bills of mortality mount. If we were as careless of ourselves in the winter as we are in the summer, consumption would sweep through the land with cholera-like celerity. Naturally, we are no more sensitive to cold than to heat; but custom and habit have made it easier for us to deal with the one than the other, just as, while we have reduced warming to a science, we are mere children in the art of ventilation. When we build houses, we are always thinking of north-easters and snow-storms—never of hot winds and vertical suns. In the Havana, with a Summer climate not hotter than ours sometimes, a merchant finishes his business in the cool of the morning, before breakfast, and then cloisters himself until sundown and the sea breeze come. He would regard with feelings of pity and amazement one of our Wall-street men, running up and down with fire in his face and his fist full of negotiable paper, still toiling, perspiring, shouting and shaving notes at high noon, and with no resource against the solar fervor except a Panama hat, a linen coat and a claret-cobler. No wonder they have an occasional apoplexy at the Brokers' Board—the only wonder is that the whole Board is not reduced to a cinder. From 12 o'clock to 3 p. m. is just the time in dog-days when men should do nothing—and it is just the time when a great many of our men are the busiest.

The art of keeping warm, as we have said, we have carried to great perfection; and it now remains for us to see if something cannot be accomplished in the art of keeping cool. A

lin coat and drink enough to kill a horse, either by its quality or its quantity, have not yet been found sufficient, nor, we hope, have they exhausted our ingenuity. We want much cooler places of amusement. We need a revision of business hours. We require cheap baths, and a plenty of them. There are a great many drinking fountains now at the corners, but they yield principally whisky and beer, and a few more devoted simply to Croton water are greatly desirable. We want—but as we want almost everything, it is useless to go on with the catalogue. We leave its completion to the good sense of our readers.

## The Herald lectures the Governor of our State in the following terms:

THE DUTY OF GOV. FENTON.—Gov. Fenton cannot be in the dark as to the duty he has to perform toward this city. If he undertakes to act at all in the matter of municipal reform, which the people almost with one voice demand, he must act upon broad grounds. We require an entire change in the heads of departments of the City Government; and in order to accomplish this, the Governor must clear out the whole of them. He must not act upon the instigation of THE TRIBUNE Association, which is working for its own jobs in the next Legislature. Mayor Gunther and Mr. Cornell are in the same boat with the Governor and Controller Brennan, and whatever True Turnkey may say to the contrary, and the dismissal of the whole batch is the duty inexorably demanded of Gov. Fenton. If he does not see the matter in that light, he must be strangely unconscious of his responsibility.

We have already stated that, though *The Herald* has for weeks been clamorously demanding of Gov. Fenton the removal from office of four or more of our Municipal chiefs, there have as yet been charges preferred against but two of them, and these very recently. In the absence of such charges, responsibly signed and sworn to, the Governor has no more right or power to remove Heads of Municipal Departments than have we or the Editor of *The Herald*. Can it be necessary to add a word on this head?

We do not know what charges have been preferred, nor what proofs justify those charges; and, in the absence of facts, we have no opinion as to the course proper to be pursued in the premises by the Governor; but we are very confident that exactly what is right and just will be done. Meantime, we urge those who can testify to facts impeaching the official integrity of any of the officers in question, to make the requisite charges and lay the facts before the Governor. They will there be fully considered and acted on.

But why has not *The Herald* taken care to have all this done long since? It has from day to day assailed our leading municipal functionaries in terms of the most positive and blasting accusation. Its charges are either based on facts, or they are not. If well founded, why has it not taken the proper steps to bring the matters to issue? Why assail the Governor for non-action, yet withhold the evidence on which alone it is possible that he should legally proceed?

We scarcely know the incriminated officials by sight, and have not the slightest wish to screen them from the penalties of any malfeasance whereof they or any of them may have been guilty. If it were not needless, we would urge the Governor to handle them without fear or favor. But, remembering how *The Herald* hounded on the Democratic party to the gigantic, suicidal blunder and crime of repealing the Missouri Restriction, and has since assailed and blackguarded that party for doing its urgent best, we feel quite sure that whatever the Governor shall do in the premises will be grounded on the proofs officially before him, and nowise influenced by the noisy promptings of *The Herald*.

Mr. D. F. Hanks, Charleston, Illinois, writes us that there are a good many apocryphal stories abroad purporting to be anecdotes of our late President Lincoln's early life, as well as sayings or writings attributed to Mr. Lincoln that are not genuine. Mr. Hanks adds, "I am the only man now living that can tell all about Abraham Lincoln from his birth to his death," and those who would distinguish what is true from what is false concerning Mr. L. should apply accordingly. Mr. Hanks's address is Box No. 291 P. O., Charleston, Ill.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.  
 WASHINGTON, Thursday, August 3, 1865.  
 CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The contract for hose for the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn has been awarded to H. W. Burr, and that at Philadelphia to Hunt, Lyon & Co.

## PERSONAL.

Judge Green Adams of Kentucky is in town. THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH. The President was worse last night, but was somewhat relieved by a dose of calomel. He was comparatively better to-day, but was still too weak to receive any visitors except a few members of his Cabinet.

JEFF. DAVIS. Notwithstanding the various stories set afloat in regard to the ill-treatment of Jeff. Davis, it is but just to the authorities to state positively that he is treated with the consideration due a noted prisoner of state by the Commandant at Fortress Monroe. No officer has been or is stationed in his cell; he is allowed to take frequent walks on the ramparts and is permitted to choose his own food. Theories that his cell is guarded by a score or more of bayonets, that in his promenade he is attended by a battalion of soldiers, and that his diet is limited to the army ration, are as ridiculous as they are untrue. The treatment of J. D. is Christian-like and humane and just, such as a generous and dignified Government can well afford to bestow upon one who is no longer its enemy, but its prisoner.

A SINGULAR ORDER. General Order No. 130, from the War Department, assigning over 100 volunteer officers to commands, is exciting universal comment, and the question naturally arises, "How is it possible, in view of the material reduction of the army, to give the Generals specified in the order the command of even a regiment and, even if this be practicable, whence arises the necessity for the enormous expense attendant upon their employment?" Before the war our yearly expense for the payment of general officers was only about twenty thousand; whereas, it will now be, including the payment of staff officers at least \$1,500,000, or an increase of \$1,500,000 over that formerly expended for the same purpose. Many of the Departments to which from four to eight Major and Brevet Major-Generals have been assigned, contain but a few regiments, and every one is looking out with considerable curiosity to see the disposition by the War Department commanders of the officers upon whom the commands.

PARDONS. About 30 pardons were granted by the Presi-

dent to-day, and about 200 applications were received.

PHREMATICS. The statement published that the officers of customs for the port of Boston have been appointed was premature. These appointments are yet held in abeyance by the President.

## THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Central Pacific Railroad land grant is now under examination at the General Land Office, with a view to the early issue of the conceded patents for the lands under the statute. The road is in complete running order from Sacramento to Clipper Gap or New-England Mills, is fully equipped, and has 167 cars and locomotives. There are 2,500 men employed as laborers, including a number of Chinese, who are found to be industrious operatives.

## TAXING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury holds that all bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States, are exempt from taxation under State or Municipal authority.

## INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today made the following additional rulings: Section 120 provides that there shall be levied and collected a duty of five per centum on all dividends in scrip or money thereafter declared due, and whenever the same shall be payable to stockholders, policy holders, or depositors, as part of the earnings, income or gains of any bank, trust company, etc. And further provides that said banks, etc., shall pay said duty, and that from all payments made on account of any dividends or sums of money that may be due and payable as aforesaid the said duty of five per centum, and pay the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Under this law it is clear that although the surplus from which the dividend is declared was acquired prior to the passage of the revenue law, yet if the same is divided after the law went into effect, it is taxable. The rule is that the tax must be withheld from the entire dividend whenever it becomes due and payable without regard to the time when the profits or earnings were acquired.

## INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were upwards of \$2,000,000.

## PARDONS.

During the month of July the number of widows' claims received at the Pension Office amounted to 2,293, of which 2,170 were granted. There are at present on the Examiners' desk 42,449 cases, 12,390 of which are awaiting evidence from other Departments, and 28,951 from the claimants themselves. 1,948 invalid claims were admitted during the same month. Up to July last there was a total of 100,000 widows and 75,000 invalid claims—all of which were received since the beginning of the war. Of 200,000 cases of discharged soldiers on record, 24,120 have been recorded since January, 1865, and 6,385 during the month of July last. Of those now being recorded, at least 50 per cent are discharged for gunshot wounds.

## MILITARY PERSONAL.

Brig-Gen. W. Q. Gresham of Indiana, formerly commanding a division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and who was wounded and disabled at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, is stopping in town and will, it is understood, be assigned to duty in the Freedmen's Bureau.

Brevet-Brig-Gen. R. D. Muzzy, the President's Private Secretary, has been promoted to a Colonel in the Regular Army for meritorious and valuable services in the South-West, in assisting in the organization of colored troops under Adjutant-Gen. Thomas.

## ASSAULT ON SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

Mr. Joseph C. G. Kennedy, ex-Superintendent of the Census Bureau, while on his way home last evening, at about 11 o'clock, was assaulted and knocked down on Fourteenth-street, within a block of Willard's Hotel. The weapon used was a slung-shot. The ruffians walked coolly away after inflicting the blow, until reaching a corner, when they took to their heels and escaped pursuers who had been attracted to the spot by Mr. Kennedy's cries of "murder" and "help." The supposed object of the assault was robbery, but the time and place of the assault suggest other reasons. Mr. Kennedy's injuries are not of a serious character. The occurrence of similar outrages is becoming alarmingly frequent in Washington of late.

## FORDS THEATER.

Workmen are now engaged in removing the wood-work, furniture, &c., from Ford's Theater preparatory to its being remodeled as a fire-proof building for the reception of the archives of the late Rebel Government. The alterations are being made under the supervision of Mr. Clark, the architect of the Capitol extension.

## MR. HOLLOWAY'S SUCCESSOR.

The statement made by a New-York paper that a successor to Mr. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents, had been appointed, was premature. Mr. H. is still officiating in that capacity.

## To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

## THE ALEXANDRIA CONVENTION.

Additional delegates appeared at the Colored Men's Convention, in Alexandria, Va., to-day. An address was adopted from the United States and the black people of that State and asking for the right of suffrage and other equality before the law.

## PARDONS.

Many applications for pardon continue to be received. Among those recently pardoned are William T. Avery and William R. Smith, who were before the Military Commission at the United States Hotel, and represented the former served the Rebel Government as a mail agent, and the latter was a member of the so-called Confederate Congress.

## THE GRANT OVAION.

Augusta Visited—Scenes on the Route—Presentation to the Governor—Speech by Col. Parker—Ladies' Reception—The Dinner—Return to Portland.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865. Gen. Grant and party, including Mr. Howard, Chamberlain, and Ayres, Senators Wilson and Hodson, and at 9 o'clock started for Augusta. All along the route the people turned out in great numbers to welcome the party. At Bowdoinville the ladies loaded the General with bouquets, and salutes of artillery from the Pittston shore, and a band of music. At Hallowell it was greeted with the peal of bells. At Augusta salutes were fired from the Arsenal grounds, and the church bells rang. The streets were densely crowded, and the buildings dressed with flags.

A procession of carriages was formed, Gen. Grant being in an open carriage, and a large military escort under Col. Little, conducted the General and party to the Governor's residence, where he was presented to Gov. Cony by the Hon. Mr. Blair.

The Governor welcomed him most cordially, and the General responded with most eloquent silence. He was then introduced to the Governor's staff and the State officials and many citizens. The Governor then introduced him to the steps of the Capitol, and introduced him to the vast concourse assembled there, who welcomed him with most enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, which he acknowledged with a polite bow.

The other military gentlemen present were warmly and cheerfully received, and in response to urgent calls brief addresses were made by Gen. Howard, Chamberlain, and Ayres, Lincoln, Senator Wilson and Col. Parker, and everywhere he had met the irrepressible conflict of the Yankees in the evergreen of Florida, in the braves of Louisiana, at the head of the Mississippi, in the South, and at the head of New-England had found him in full blast. He knew the Yankees could fight for honor and for love, and he knew that men of such stuff would never be broken or to hold up the flag which was its true symbol. He then gave a reception to ladies only, and Mrs. Gen.